

Amendments to the Claims

Replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application with the following list of claims.

1. (currently amended) ~~An~~ **A digital computing** apparatus capable of detecting and preventing a plurality of rate based and non rate based denial of service attacks, said apparatus comprising:
 - a media access controller (MAC) interface;
 - a classification means operatively coupled to said MAC interface for classifying data packets received from said MAC interface according to Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 classifications, said classification means being capable of enforcing Layer 2, Layer 3, and Layer 4 accepted header syntax;
 - a meter means operatively coupled to said classification means, said meter means having a plurality of meters and being capable of maintaining statistics of said attacks and determining whether a threshold has been reached;
 - a decision multiplexer means operatively coupled to said meter means, said decision multiplexer means being capable of accepting decisions from said plurality of meters and informing a single decision to said MAC interface; **and**
 - an ager means capable of timing out flood states identified by said classification means or by said meter means, said ager means comprising a continuous learning mechanism for continuously learning and updating said statistics [(.)]
 - a source tracking mechanism multiplicatively incrementing count for sources that send identified flood data, thereby distinguishing said sources from others that send non-flood data;**
 - a SYN flood detection and prevention mechanism having a support means for creating a plurality of legitimate IP addresses during normal operation when the TCP state transitions to ESTABLISHED, wherein said SYN flood detection and prevention mechanism allows only said plurality of legitimate IP addresses to be stored during normal operation;**
 - and**

a zombie flood detection and prevention mechanism having
a means for limiting connections to said plurality of legitimate IP addresses stored during
normal operation; and
a means for determining a threshold for said connections based on baseline traffic learned
during normal operation.

2. (original) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said plurality of meters detect and prevent rate based denial of service attacks selected from the group consisting of synchronization (SYN) flood, Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) flood, Internet Control and Message Protocol (ICMP) flood, User Datagram Protocol (UDP) flood, port scan, source flood, destination flood, broadcast flood, Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) flood, Reverse ARP (RARP) flood, multicast flood, Virtual Local Area Network (VLAN) flood, double encapsulated VLAN flood, protocol flood, Internet Protocol (IP) option flood, fragment flood, port flood, Layer 2 floods, Layer 3 floods, and Layer 4 floods.
3. (original) The apparatus of claim 2, wherein said rate based denial of service attacks are to an end node or from said end node to other nodes on the internet.

Claims 4-7. (cancelled).

8. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 1, wherein said meter means ~~collects~~
~~continuous learning data for different network characteristics~~ **monitors said statistics**
maintained by said plurality of meters.
9. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 8, wherein said plurality of meters identify whether a threshold of counts ~~for a particular network characteristic~~ has been reached
for a flood state corresponding to a packet header value.
10. (currently amended) The apparatus of claim 9, wherein ~~said threshold has been reached~~
~~and~~ said plurality of meters inform said decision multiplexer means to block traffic ~~with~~

~~said particular network characteristic for a certain time period~~ with said packet header value.

Claims 11-20 (cancelled).

21. (new) A computer-implemented method for rate-based denial of service attack detection, the method comprising:
- receiving packets from a network;
 - classifying the received packets according to network layer 2, 3, 4 classification;
 - metering the classification to produce statistics related to multiple types of attacks;
 - creating and storing a table of legitimate IP addresses during normal operation when a TCP state transitions to “established”;
 - detecting a SYN flood state;
 - dropping packets from IP addresses not in the table of legitimate IP addresses during the detected SYN flood state;
 - detecting a zombie flood state when a number of packets from legitimate IP addresses exceeds a threshold;
 - and
 - dropping packets from IP addresses in the table of legitimate IP addresses during the detected zombie flood state.